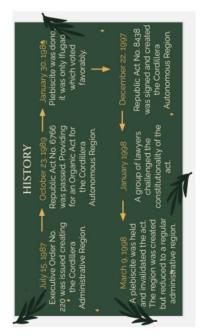




 It is the country's only land-locked region. It has a mountainous topography and dubbed as the "Watershed Cradle of North Luzon"

Province or HUC	Capital	Population (Population (2020 estimate) ^[34]	Area[35]	[36]	Density	sity	Cities	Cities Muni, Barangay	Bara
	•		٠	km² •	sq mi	/km² ♦ /sq mi	/sq mi	٠	٠	
Abra	Bangued	13.7%	247,802	4,199.72	1,621.52	59	150	0	27	303
Apayao	Kabugao	6.9%	123,848	4,502.33	1,738.36	28	73	0	7	133
Benguet	La Trinidad	46.8%	846,552	2,769.08	2,769.08 1,069.15	310	800	-	13	140
Ifugao	Lagawe	11.7%	210,669	2,618.01	1,010.82	80	210	0	11	176
Kalinga	Tabuk	12.2%	220,229	3,282.04	1,267.20	19	170	-	7	153
Mountain Province	Bontoc	8.7%	156,988	2,389.43	922.56	99	170	0	10	144
Baguio	1	20.5%	370,218	57.51	22.20	6,400	17,000	1	1	129
Total			1,722,006	19,818.12 7,651.82	7,651.82	87	230	2	75	1,178

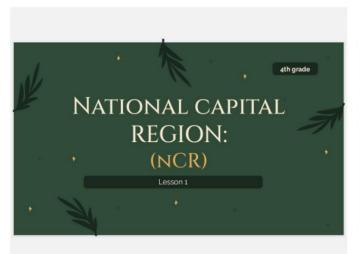












LOCATION

 NCR is bordered by the provinces of Bulacan to the north, Rizal to the east, Cavite to the south-west and Laguna to the south. Manila Bay lies to the west and Laguna de Bay to the south-east.



NCR

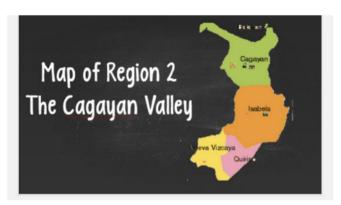
It covers 1 municipality, as well as 16 highly urbanized cities. The 16 cities include Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas, Valenzuela, Quezon City, Marikina, Pasig, Taguig, Makati, Manila, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Pasay, Parañaque, Las Piñas, and Muntinlupa.
 Pateros is the lone municipality in the region.



INTRODUCTION

- National Capital Region, officially designated as NCR, and also known as Metropolitan Manila is the country's political, economic, and educational center.
- It is the only region in the country without any province.





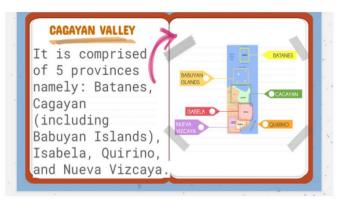
Introduction

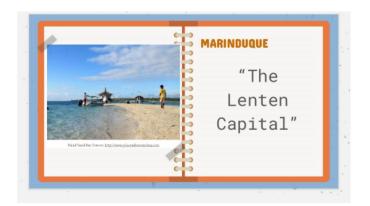
Region II or the Cagayan Valley is the second largest region in the Philippines, with a total land area of 26,388 sq.

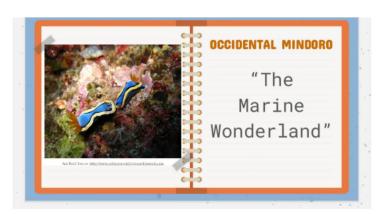


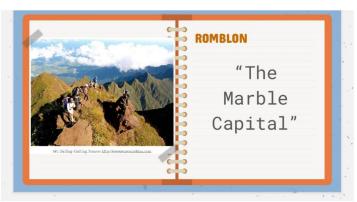
LOCATION

CAGAYAN VALLEY is located at the most northeastern part of the Philippines. It is bounded to the west by the Cordillera mountain range, to the east by the Sierra Madre, to the south by the Caraballo Mountains, & to the north by the Luzon

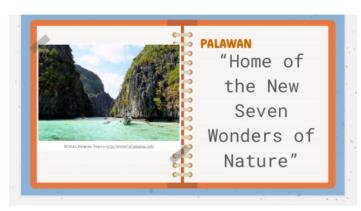




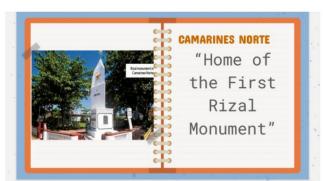




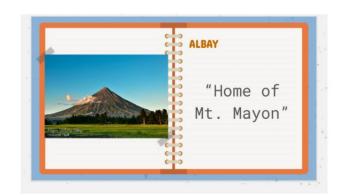




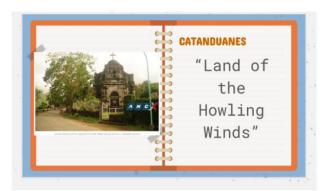






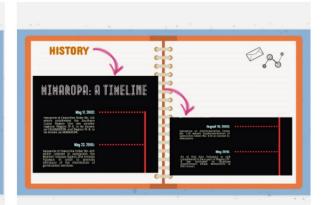






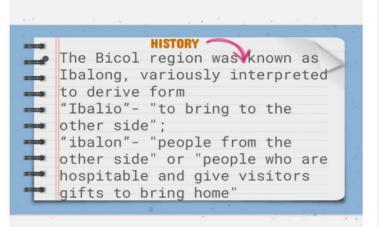


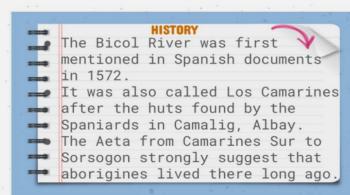
It is an archipelagic having no land border with another region. It is bounded in the north by CALABARZON and Verde Island; in the southeast by Bicol region & Pacific Ocean; in the south lies Panay islands and on the west is South China Sea.



TOURIST SPOTS

MIMAROPA is one of the busiest regions in terms of tourism. It has all kinds of scenic spots one can ask for. From forests, to white sand beaches, to rock formations and mountain peaks, to diverse marine life.





Province	Capital	Populat	ion (2020) ^[8]	Are	3[9]	Den	sity	Cities	Muni.	Baranga
				km² Φ	sq mi	/km² ◆	/sq mi			
Albay	Legazpi City	22.6%	1,374,768	2,574.91	994.18	530	1,400	3	15	720
Camarines Norte	Daet	10.4%	629,699	2,277.93	879.51	280	730	0	12	282
Camarines Sur	Pili	34.0%	2,068,244	5,511.90	2,128.16	380	980	2	35	1,063
Catanduanes	Virac	4.5%	271,879	1,492.16	576.13	180	470	0	11	315
Masbate	Masbate City	14.9%	908,920	4,138.56	1,597.91	220	570	1	21	550
Sorsogon	Sorsagon City	13.6%	828,655	2,119.01	818.15	390	1,000	1	14	541
Total			6,082,165	18,114.47	6,994.04	340	880	7	107	3,471

TOURIST SPOTS

Bicol Region is a destination suitable for all with its historical sites, eco-tourism and watersports. Let's not forget about the whale sharks and manta rays, which is something that Bicol famous for.

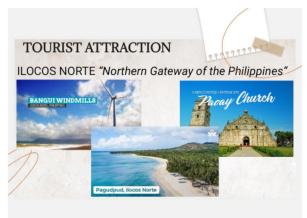


















Region 3 – Central Luzon

The region contains the largest <u>plain</u> in the country and produces most of the country's <u>rice</u> supply, earning itself the nickname "Rice Granary of the Philippines". Its provinces are: <u>Aurora, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecia,</u>



Central Luzon Region is located north of Manila, the nation's capital. Bordering it are the regions of Ilocos, Cordillera Administrative Region and Cagayan Valley to the north; National Capital Region, CALABARZON and the waters of Manila Bay to the south; South China Sea to the west; and the Philippine Sea to the east. There are fourteen cities which include: Balanga in Bataan; Malolos, Meycauayan and San Jose del Monte in Bulacan; Cabanatuan, Gapan, Muñoz, Palayan and San Jose in Nueva Ecija; Angeles, Mabalacat and San Fernando in Pampanga; Tarlac in Tarlac; and Olongapo in Zambales. Central Luzon produces the most rice in the whole country. Excess rice is delivered and imported to other provinces of the Philippines.

REGION III CENTRAL LUZON

• Central Luzon (Filipino: Gitxing Luzon, also known as Region III), is an administrative division or region of the Republic of the Philippines, primarily serve to organize the 7 provinces of the vast central plain of the island of Luzon (the largest island), for administrative convenience. The region contains the largest plain in the country and produces most of the country's rice supply, earning itself the nickname 'Rice Granary of the Philippines'. Its provinces are: Autora, Butaan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarfac, and Zambales.



Central Luzon Compose of the ff Provinces

Province or HUC	Capital	Popula	tion (2020)[4]	Area	[15]	Den	sity	Cities	Muni.	Barangay
				km² ¢	sq mi	/km² ¢	/sq mi		٠	
Aurora	Baler	1.9%	235,750	3,133.40	1,209.81	75	190	0	8	151
Bataan	Balanga	6.9%	853,373	1,372.98	530.11	620	1,600	1	11	237
Bulacan	Malolos	29.9%	3,708,890	2,783.69	1,074.79	1,300	3,400	3	21	569
Nueva Ecija	Palayan	18.6%	2,310,134	5,689.69	2,196.80	410	1,100	5	27	849
Pampanga	San Fernando	19.6%	2,437,709	2,001.22	772.68	1,200	3,100	2	19	505
Tarlac	Tarlac City	12.1%	1,503,456	3,053.60	1,179.00	490	1,300	1	17	511
Zambales	Iba	5.2%	649,615	3,645.83	1,407.66	180	470	0	13	230
Angeles City †	-	3.7%	462,928	60.27	23.27	7,700	20,000	-	-	33
Olongapo †	_	2.1%	260,317	185.00	71.43	1,400	3,600	-	-	17
Total			12,422,172	22,014.63	8,499.90	560	1,500	14	116	3,102



LOCATION

- The Ilocos Region lies on the northwestern coast of Luzon.
- In its eastern borders are Cordillera
 Administrative Region and Cagayan Valley,
 Central Luzon in south,
 and to the west north
 is the West Phil. Sea.
- Its strategic location has made it the gateway to East Asia.



HISTORY

- 1571- The Spanish Conquistadors began looking for new sites to conquer led led by Juan de Salcedo.
- June 13, 1572- Salcedo and his men landed in Vigan, and were surprised to see numerous sheltered coves ("looc")
- Named the region "Ylocos" and the people "Ylocanos"



- Ilocos Norte- Laoag City
- Ilocos Sur- Vigan City
- · La Union- San Fernando City
- Pangasinan- La Union

Table 3. Total Population by Province Based on Various Censuses

Province	2000	2010	2015	Population 2020
llocos Norte	514,241	568.017	593.081	609.588
llocos Sur	594,206	658,587	689,668	706,009
La Union	657,945	741,906	786,653	822,352
Pan gasin an	2,434,086	2,779,862	2,956,726	3,163,190



• There are two distinct versions as to were the word "Hocos" originated. In Isabelo de los Reyes 'Historia de Hocos' (1885), he said that it evolved from the word "ilog" (river).



•llocos means "people in the river," very much like the Tagalog's "taga-ilog" which referred to the early settler's living along



1. Nueva Ecija

HISTORY

- In 1705, Spanish Governor General Fausto Cruzar created the province and named it Nueva Ecija after his hometown Ecija in Seville, Spain.
- In 1818, Nueva Ecija annexed a long strip of territory facing the Pacific Ocean in the east that extended from Palawan (now in Isabela) in the north to Infanta in Tayabas (now Quezon) in the south.

MAIOR INDUSTRIES

- Its principal crops are rice, corn, and onion. The province is often referred to as the "Rice Bowl of the Philippines." Other major crops are mango, banana, eggplant, and
- Pishponds are unevenly distributed Nueva Ecija is one of the top producers of agricultural goods in the throughout the province but the largest concentrations are in San Antonio, Sta. Rosa, and
- CONCENTRATORS de un sour concentrations de un sour concentrations. Several areas have mineral deposits. Copper and manganese have been found in Gen. Timio, Carranglan, and Patlahangan. The upper reaches of Carranglan and Palyan are said to contain gold.

3. AURORA

- Baler was a part of Nueva Ecija until 1902, when it was ceded to Tayabas (now Quezon province). During the Commonwealth period, when President Quezon unexpectedly visited Binondo, he named it Aurora in honor of his wife.
- In 1951, municipalities now comprising the province were organized into Aurora, then a sub-province of what had become Quezon. The municipality of Aurora was changed to Maria
- On August 13, 1979, Aurora became a separate province by virtue of Batas Pambansa No. 7.

Aurora is a Sanctuary Of Nature's Splendon

- Beyond the lush forest of the Sierra Madre mountains lies a splendid land so unbelievably rich and untouched Aurora, otherwise known as the "Sanctuary of Nature's Splendor."
- Aurora has a total land area of 308,122 hectares. Its main link to the rest of Luzon is a narrow mountain gravel road twisting across the Sierra Madre mountain ranges between Baler and the municipality of Bongabon in Nueva Ecija.

TARLAC

HISTORY

- Tarlac's name is derived from a talahib weed called "MALATARLAK.
- · Tarlac was originally a part of the provinces of Pampanga and Pangasinan. It was last province in Central Luzon under the Spanish administration in 1874. During the Philippine revolution of 1896, Tarlac was among the first 8 provinces to rise against Spain.

GEOGRAPHY

- The province is situated at the center of central plains of Luzon.
- It has 2 distinct season: dry from November to April and wet for the rest of the year. It is the coldest province in the region, with an average of 24 Degree Celsius.
- · Eastern Tarlac is a plain, while Western Tarlac is hilly to mountains.

2. PAMPANGA

HISTORY

- · Pampanga was already the site of thriving settlements along riverbanks or "pampang" before the Spaniards came. The inhabitants were referred to as "Kapampangans" or "the people by the river bank."
- Upon exploration by Martin de Goiti, Pampanga was established in 1571. In 1754, a strip from Dinalupihan to Orion was ceded to Bataan.
- In 1848, the province lost five towns to Nueva Ecija, and San Miguel to Bulacan. By 1860, its northern district was made into a separate comandancia. This district was made a part of Pangasinan in 1874, and the towns of Mabalacat, Magalang, Porac, and Floridablanca were returned to Pampanga.

BATAAN

HISTORY

- Bataan was established in 1754 by Governor General Pedro Manuel Arandia out of territories belonging to Pampanga and the corregimiento of Mariveles, which at the time included Maragondon in Cavite across the bay.
- The province had had more than its share of significant historical events. In 1647, Dutch Naval Forces attempting to invade the country perpetrated the Abucay massacre in one of its towns. In the late 1700s, the dreaded Chinese private Limahong used Lusong Point on the western sides as the landing place to launch his conquest of Luzon. In the Philippine Revolution of 1896, Bataan joined the other provinces in Luzon, which revolted against Spanish rule.

ZAMBALES

- Its capital is Iba.
- Zambales borders Pangasinan to the north, Tarlac and Pampanga to the east, Batan to the south and South China Sea to the west.
- It has a land area of 3, 830.83 km. · 2nd largest among the 7 provinces of Cental
- The province noted for it's mangoes, which are abundant from January to April.

 Zambales does not have a functional
- airport- the closest airport is Clark International airport.
- Zambales is the home town of President Ramon Magsaysay, who is commemorated by the Birth Marker in Iba and the Ancestral House in Castilleios. Recreation in Zambales includes a trip to the fish sanctuary in Silanguin Bay, diving in Capones and San Salvador Islands, and swimming the clear waters and silver sands of Iba. Subic Bay activities include jungle trekking and water sports, a trip to the Marine Exploratorium, Spanish Gate, Tappan Park and Grande